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# SPIB Subscriber Meeting

## October 14, 2021

# Update on Southern Pine Design Values

# Topics

- Original Design Value Basis
- In-Grade testing
- Monitoring
- New In-Grade Testing
- Monitoring Results

# Original Design Value Basis

- Small, clear samples
- Tested for Bending, Stiffness, Compression, and Shear strength
- Tension strength was modeled from Bending
- Species values are volume-weighted for four southern pines

# Original Design Value Basis



Designation: D2555 – 17a

**Standard Practice for  
Establishing Clear Wood Strength Values<sup>1</sup>**



Designation: D245 – 06 (Reapproved 2019)

**Standard Practice for  
Establishing Structural Grades and Related Allowable  
Properties for Visually Graded Lumber<sup>1</sup>**

# In-Grade Testing

- Testing equipment evolved
- Compare design values to strength of graded lumber
- Testing conducted in 1970s and 1980s

# In-Grade Testing Standards



Designation: D4761 – 19

**Standard Test Methods for  
Mechanical Properties of Lumber and Wood-Based  
Structural Materials<sup>1</sup>**



Designation: D1990 – 19

**Standard Practice for  
Establishing Allowable Properties for Visually-Graded  
Dimension Lumber from In-Grade Tests of Full-Size  
Specimens<sup>1</sup>**

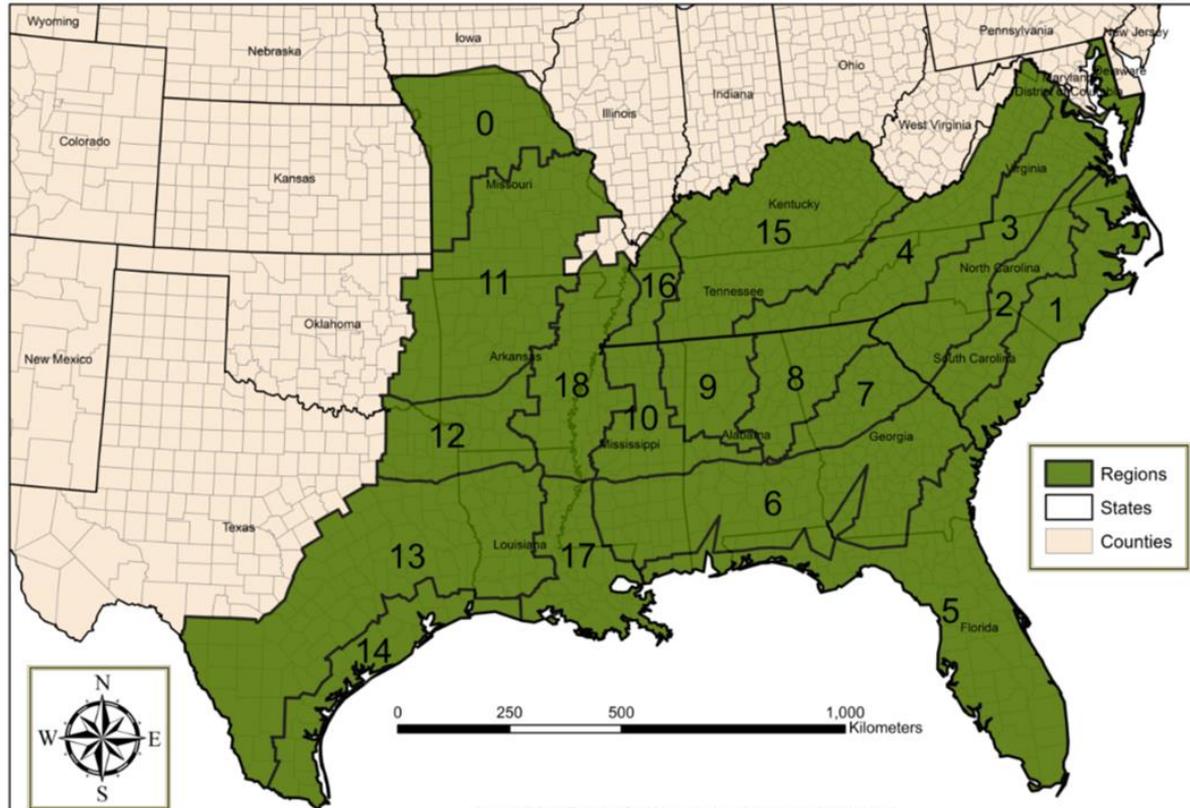
# In-Grade Testing

- Two Grades: SS and #2
- Three Sizes: 2x4, 2x8, 2x10
- Four Properties
  - Bending (MOR, MOE), Tension, Compression Parallel
- Models used to develop Dimension Lumber Design Values for all sizes and NGR grades
- Shear, Compression Perp use small, clear data

# Sampling

- Mills assigned to one of 16 homogeneous Southern Pine growing regions
- Included SPIB and TP mills
- Randomly select mills in proportion to regional production
- Target sample size: 360 pieces per “cell”
- Test 10 piece “lots” from each selected mill

# Southern Pine Growth Region Boundaries Map of the Southeastern United States



Map Scale: 1:9,911,595

Geographic Coordinate System: North American 1983

Created By: Edward D. Entsminger, Research Associate I  
Department of Sustainable Bioproducts at Mississippi State University  
Using ArcMap/ArcGIS Version 10.2

Updated on June 3, 2015

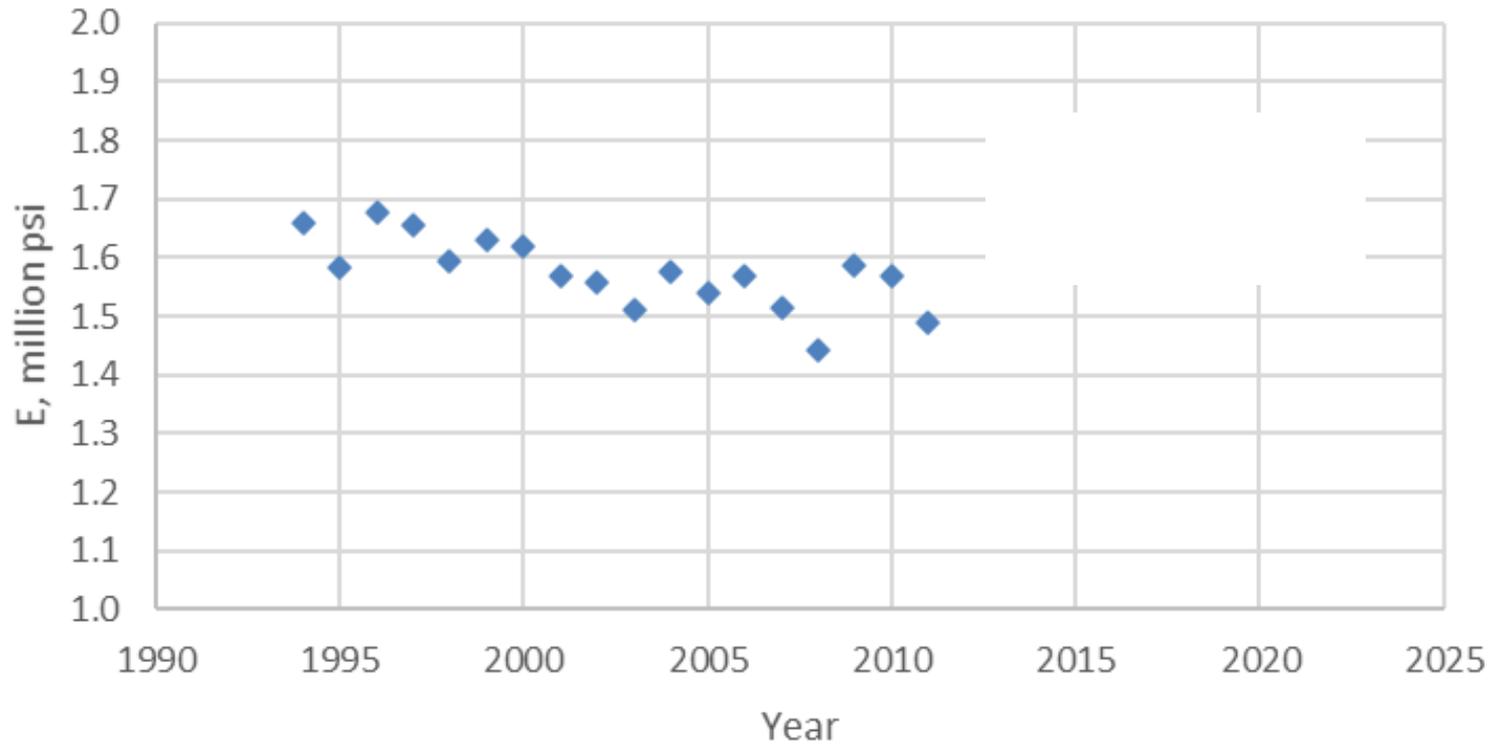
# In-Grade Design Values

- Adopted in 1991
- Each width has own values
- No Increase for KD15
- Continued higher values for Dense
- Required creation of “Non-Dense” Grades

# Initial Monitoring

- From 1994-2010, a non-destructive monitoring program was conducted by SPIB
- Portable E-Computer was used at mill sites to collect data
- Tested #2 2x4 – useful to detect trends over time

## Average E-Computer E



# Initial Monitoring

- Observed downward trend over time
- Other anecdotal evidence suggested issues
- Destructive Testing: 2011
  - #2 2x4
  - MOE, MOR, UTS
- Significant decreases observed

# “New” In-Grade Testing

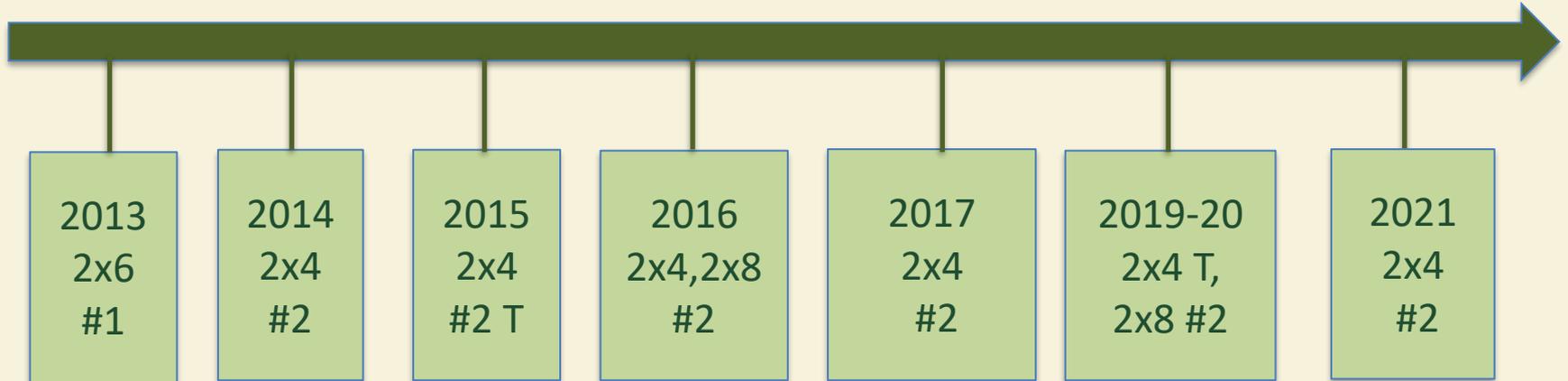
- Conducted in 2012
- Two Grades
- Three Sizes
- Four Properties
- Same modeling to develop Dimension Lumber Design Values
- New Values published in 2013

# Current Monitoring Program

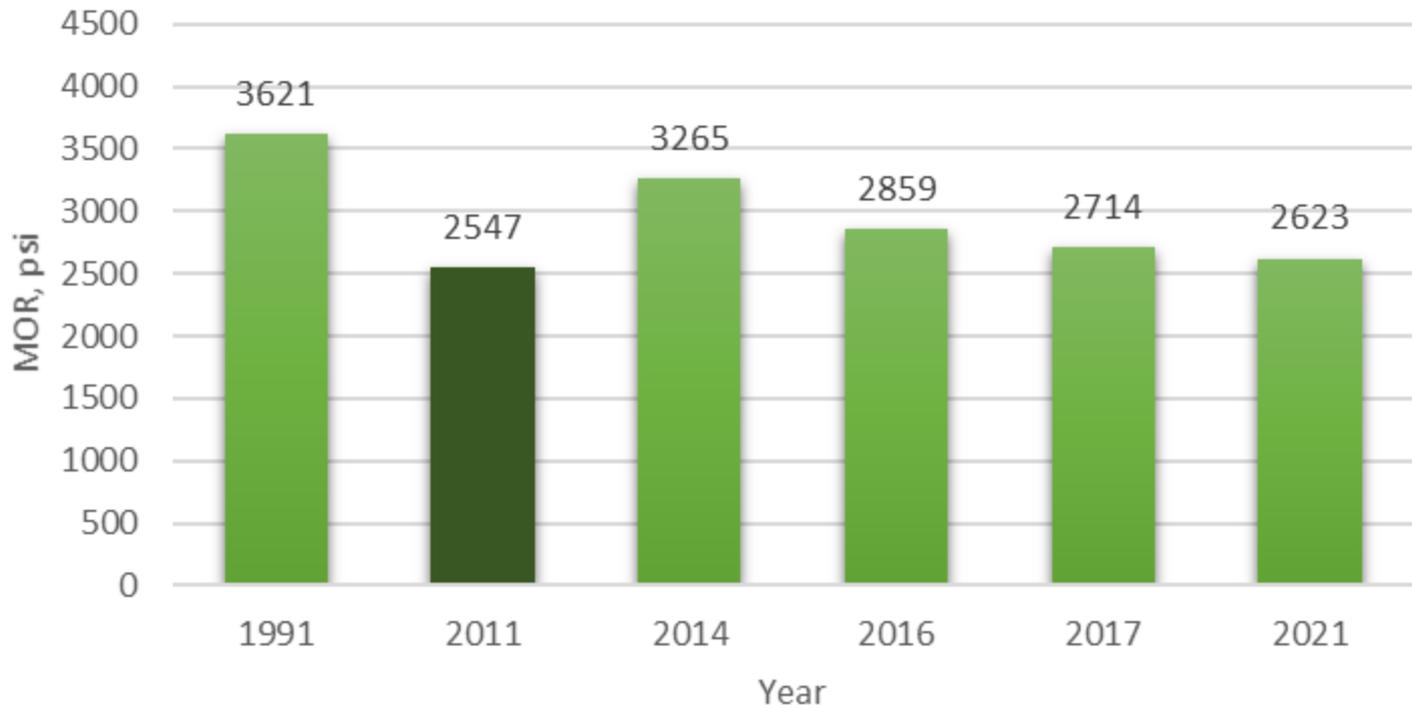
- Destructive tests
- #2 2x4
- Required at least every 5 years
- Follows In-Grade sample selection protocol
- Regions sampled proportional to production
- Mills selected randomly

# 2013-2020

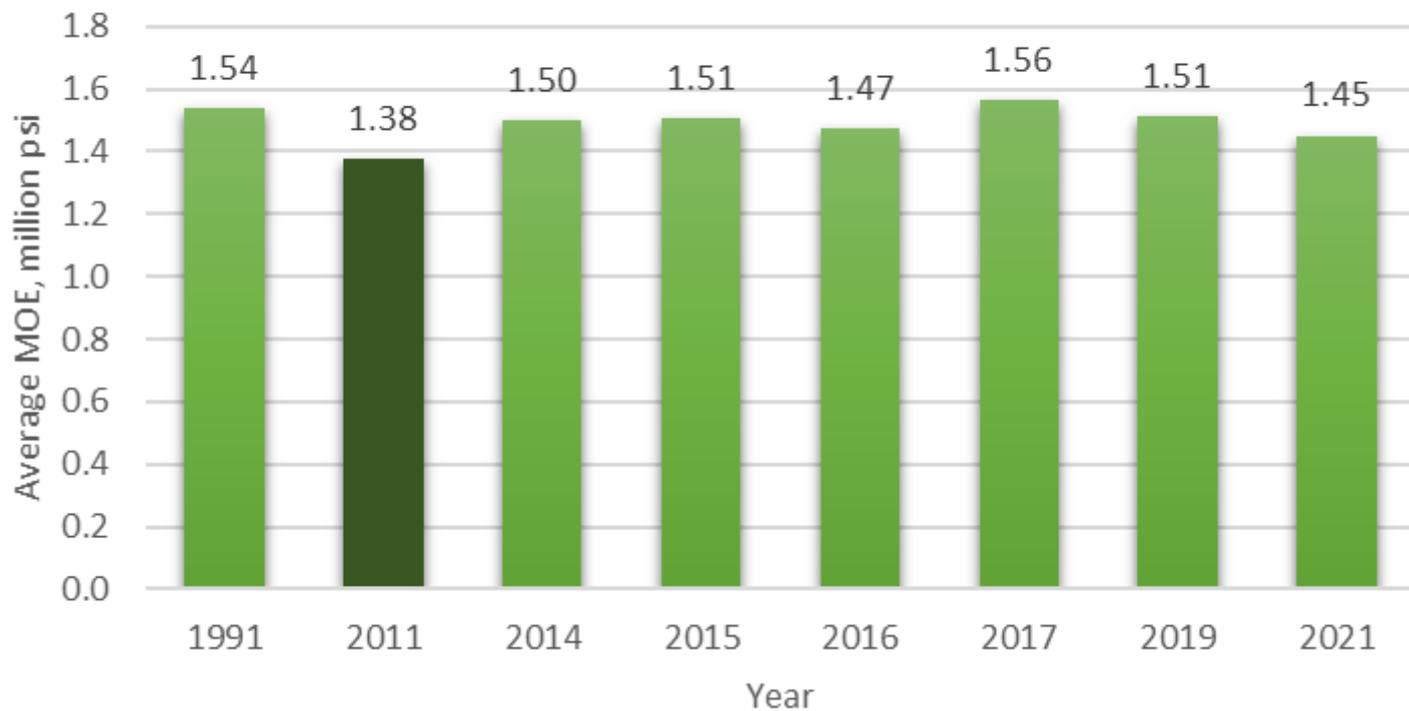
- Variety of sizes
- Bending or Tension Tests



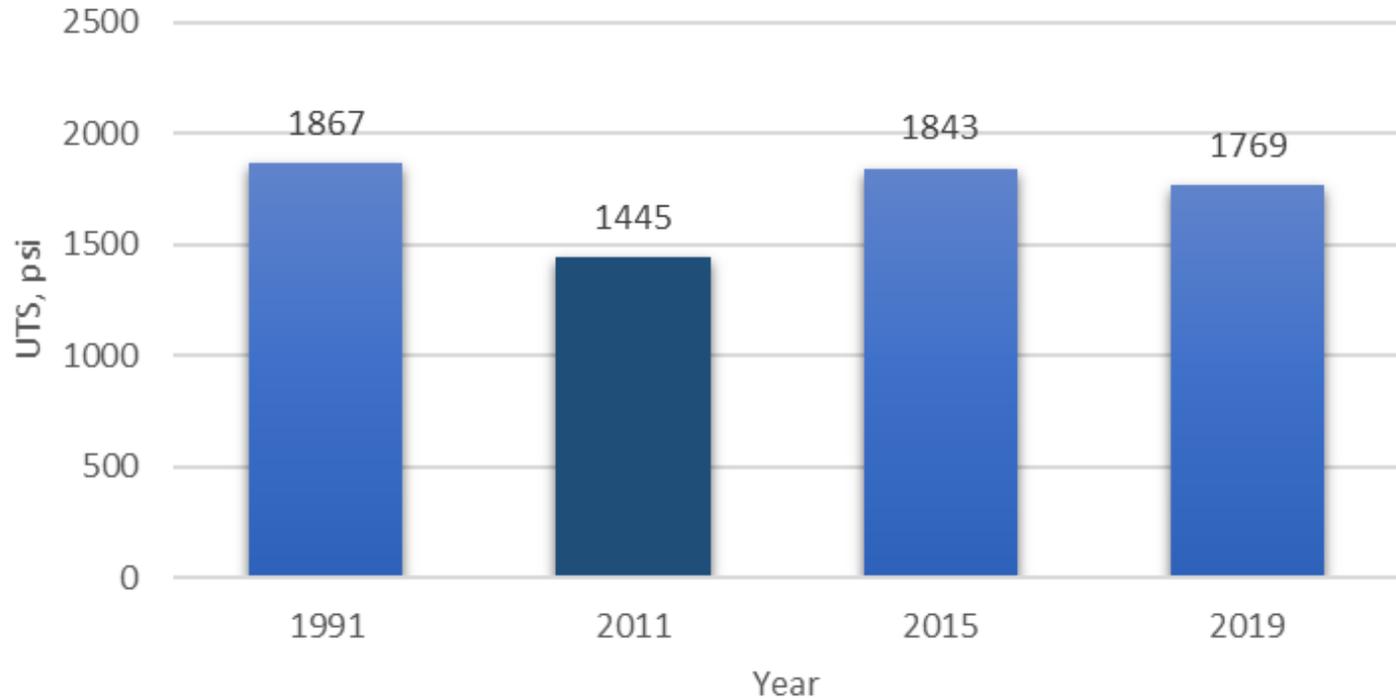
## 2x4 #2 Bending 5th Percentile TL



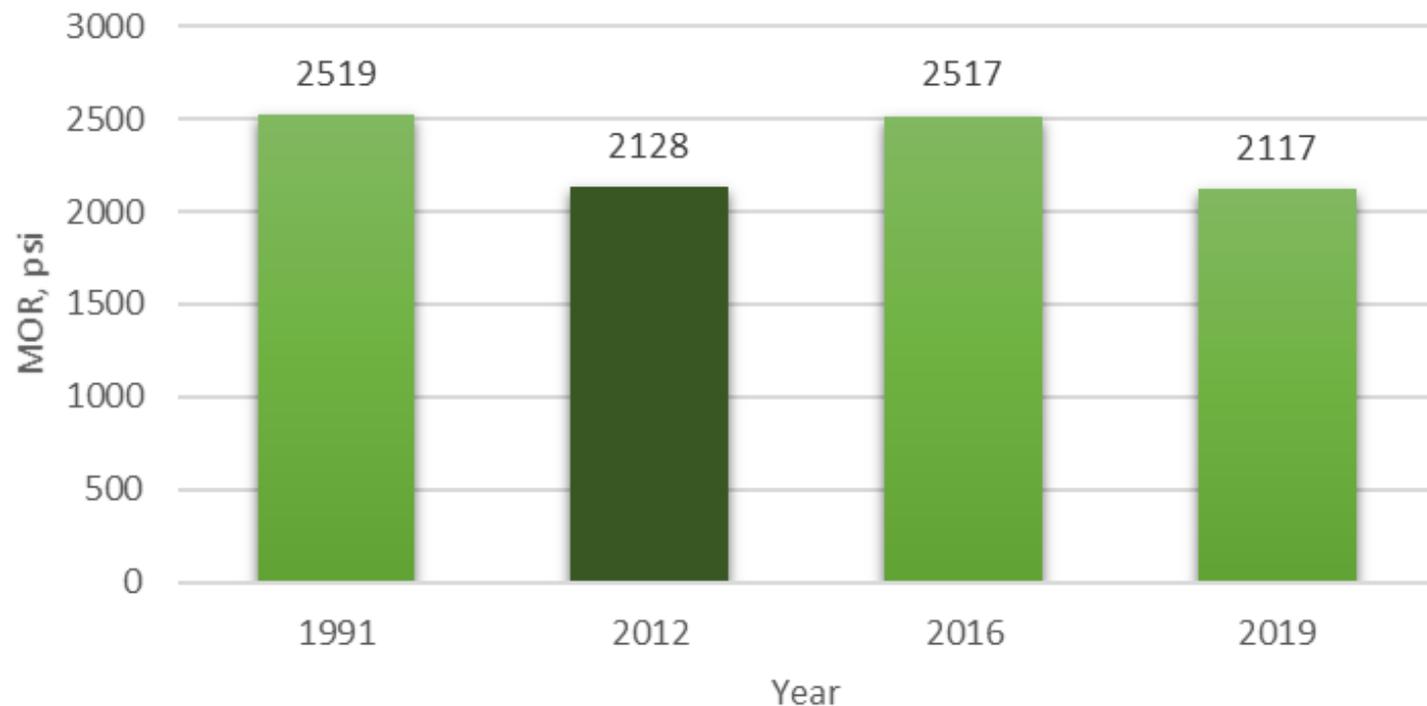
## 2x4 #2 Average MOE



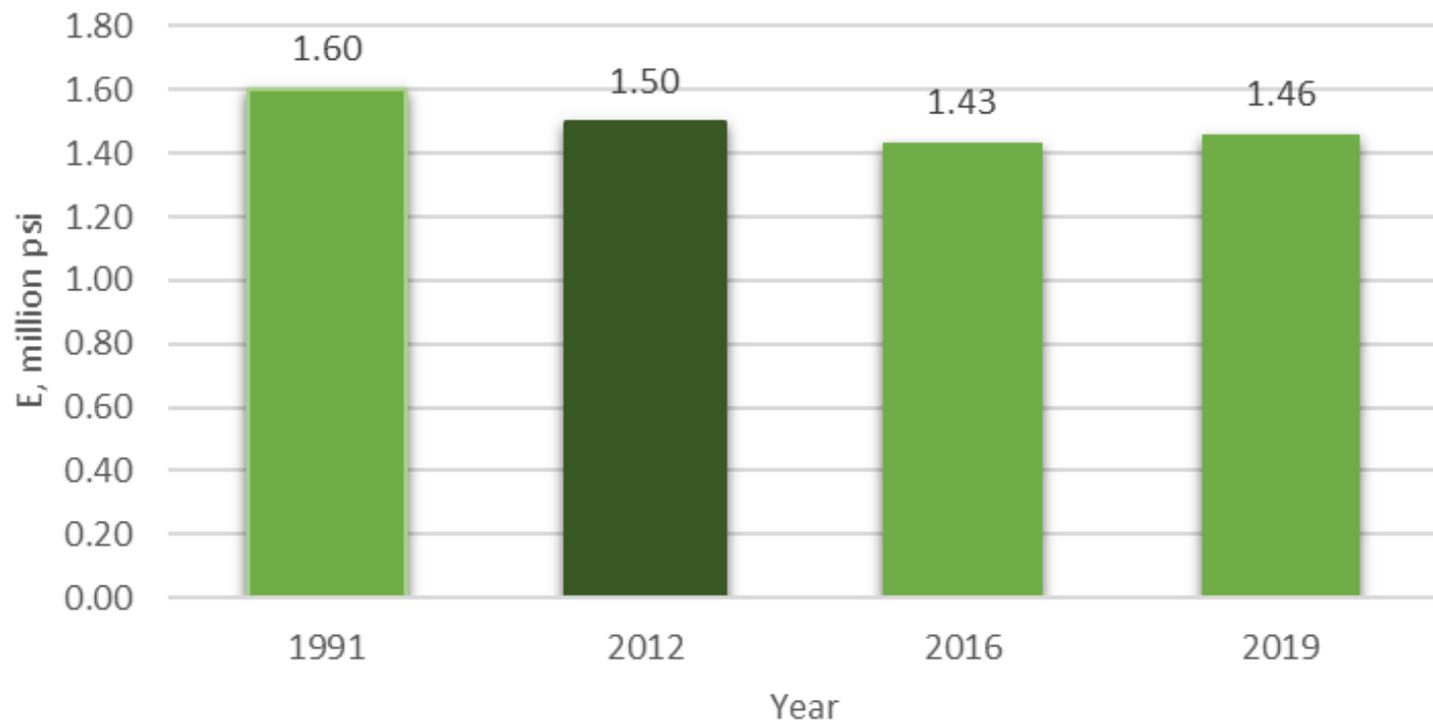
## 2x4 #2 Tension 5th Percentile TL



## 2x8 #2 Bending 5th Percentile TL



## 2x8 #2 Average E



# Observations

- 2011 Samples were drier and had more combination knots
- Present design values represent lower end of what could be included in the grade
- Recent results support the current design values

# Future Monitoring

- Test 2x4 #2 about every 18 months
- Test 2x8 #2 every 3 years



Thank  
You